AP US History

Chapter 16 Study Guide – The Agony of Reconstruction

***Chapter Summary***

Reconstruction was implemented by Congress, which lasted from 1866 to 1877, and was aimed at reorganizing the Southern states after the Civil War. For many Southern states Reconstruction ended at different times. By the end of the era, federal Reconstruction policies were finally abandoned with the [Compromise of 1877](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compromise_of_1877). Its legacy still stands with the adoption of three new amendments, but much of the time period is riddled with corruption, economic depression, and racism.

Robert Smalls and Black Politicians during Reconstruction

1. For a brief period of years
   1. What was the promise of Reconstruction?

The President versus Congress

1. Wartime Reconstruction
   1. What was Lincoln’s “Ten Percent Plan?”
   2. Who were the Radical Republicans?
   3. What was the Wade-Davis Bill?
2. Andrew Johnson
   1. Why was Johnson such an unlikely leader?
   2. Who did Johnson want to exclude in his Reconstruction Plan?
   3. What three things did Johnsons want before a southern state could hold a constitutional convention?
   4. Explain the problem with the idea of Black Codes?
3. Congress Takes the Initiative
   1. What was the Freedom’s Bureau?
   2. Why did Johnson oppose the 14th Amendment?
4. Congressional Reconstruction Plan Enacted
   1. What were the main points of the Radical Reconstruction Plan?
5. The Impeachment Crisis
   1. Why was the Tenure of Office Act put in to place?
   2. What did Johnson do in order to get impeached?
   3. What ensured Reconstruction in the South?

Reconstruction Southern Society

1. Reorganizing Land and Labor
   1. What were the physical and economic conditions of the South after the Civil?
   2. Explain the term sharecropping?
   3. What were the problems with sharecropping?
2. Black Codes: A New Name for Slavery
   1. List three restrictions of African Americans in the South?
   2. Why was martial law (Reconstruction Act of 1867) in the South unsuccessful in protecting African Americans?
3. Republican Rule in the South
   1. What was a carpetbagger?
   2. How did corruption play a role in the buildup of the South?
4. Claiming Public and Private Rights
   1. Why did the Freedmen’s Bureau make marriage for African Americans a priority?
   2. List four institutions created freed-people created after the Civil War?

Retreat From Reconstruction

1. Rise of the Money Question
   1. Who wanted to continue the idea of greenback money and why?
   2. Why did the Specie Resumption Act anger farmers in the Midwest?
2. Final Efforts of Reconstruction
   1. What was the 15th amendment?
   2. How did some Southern states go against the 15th amendment?
3. Reign of Terror Against Blacks
   1. What was one of the main threats to the Southern Republic during Reconstruction?
   2. Which political party did the Ku Klux Klan attack?
   3. Explain the Force Acts?
   4. According to the cartoon (page 469), what conditions or events are “worse than slavery?”
   5. By 1876, how many states did the Republicans control?
4. Spoilsmen versus Reformers
   1. Why did the Republican Party stay with Grant for the election of 1872?
   2. What was happening during most of Grant’s first and second administration?

Reunion and the New South

1. The Compromise of 1877
   1. What was the government’s highest priority for the election of 1876?
   2. Explain the Compromise of 1877 that secured the presidency for Rutherford B. Hayes?
2. “Redeeming” a New South
   1. Who were the three groups that made up the “Redeemers?”
   2. What two principles did the “Redeemers” endorse? Explain both?
   3. Who was neglected by the “Redeemer” regimes?
3. The Rise of Jim Crow
   1. What were the purpose of the “Jim Crow Laws”?
   2. What was the message given to African American voters?
   3. What happened between 1889 to 1899?
   4. What served to remind African Americans that they were unfit to associate in white society?